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BIRTH.

On the 20th November, at Morion, The Peak, the wife of E. Jones Hughes, of a son. [2970]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 21st November, 1901.

CURIOUSLY enough, public opinion in England has been so misrepresented that a supposed offence has been given to Germany. We are sorry that any feeling of wrongness should occur to mar the first symptoms of rapprochement that have occurred between the two nations, yet in the general advance of both, the immediate cause of the feeling of wrongness is one that we are pleased to see, as an indication that Germany has at last begun to appreciate how close should be the ties that bind her to England in a settled policy. Towards the latter part of 1853, when the ambitious projects of Nicholas I., Tsar of Russia, became a menace to Europe, the English Government approached that of FREDERICK-WILLIAM, the then King of Prussia, as well as that of the Emperor of Austria, then head of the German Confederation. Personally the Emperor of Austria was not indisposed to join in restraining the ambitious projects of Russia, already becoming a danger to Europe generally, from taking head. The Tsar was contemplating the occupation of the entire of European Turkey, and taking possession of Constantinople, with the object of making it the capital of a new Russia which was to revive the glories of the Roman Empire. Already Nicholas saw in fancy himself the unquestioned autocrat of Europe, and the German Princes, sitting on thrones, and, but merely as the vicereigns of Russia, who from her capital on the Bosphorus was to dominate the two seas of the Mediterranean and the Baltic, and rule unquestioned over the entirety of Asia. England, whose possessions in India would have been very seriously compromised by the fulfilment of the Tsar's design, was the first to awake to the gravity of the

situation and in conjunction with the Emperor NAPOLEON III determined to make it a struggle to the bitter end. The position of the affair was shown to Prussia, already the most influential, though not the nominally leading state of Germany. Germany was then divided into a number of perfectly independent principalities, under a loose confederation, so loose in fact as to be altogether without binding force on the individual members; but Prussia was already laying the foundations for that fuller Bund which did not come into actual existence for nearly thirty years. Under the circumstances it was the natural expectation of England that Prussia would take some decisive part in checking encroachments of which, in accordance with all human precedent, she would herself, if successful, fall the first victim. Austria, so far as she could with the undeclared force of Prussia in her rear, threw in her part with the two allied nations of the west, and undertook to occupy the states then known as the Principalities—a position of importance in the struggle; but Prussia with the more northern of the German states took up an attitude of perfect indifference, where she did not rather show decided leanings towards the Russian side. The result was the war in the Crimea, which resulted, after the exhaustion of Russia, in the signature of a treaty, wherein Russia gave certain guarantees for her future conduct. Looking back at that treaty after the lapse of more than half a century, it is plain to an intelligent observer that had Prussia thrown in her lot more decisively with the western Powers she would have been able to dictate terms far more advantageous to herself than those that actually occurred to her after the Peace of Paris. Sentimental ties, surviving from the time of the "Holy Alliance" as a fact, bound together the sovereigns of Prussia, and her big neighbour Russia; so much so that in the middle of her contest with France, when every political consideration pointed to her desiring close friendship with England, under her Iron Chancellor Prince BISMARCK, Prussia showed a dislike almost brutal to any association with Great Britain. Nor were matters altogether righted when the unity of Germany under the Kaiser became a settled thing, and all cause for aloofness might be fairly considered as past for ever. The struggle for commercial supremacy that followed, according to English principles did not necessitate any political issues; it was a struggle so far apart from the issues of peace and war, that winner and loser in the contest both had their reward, and it remained for Germany to take it out of the category of peaceful contests and convert it to a political basis of international ill-feeling. More especially has this been the case in China; here the interests of the two countries are so similar that a practical agreement on a common basis afforded little practical difficulty. Both were desirous of commercial success, while in matters purely political there was little divergence. It was the interest of both that trade should be as far as possible unhampered, while neither was particularly desirous of merely territorial conquest, which would have created responsibilities out of all proportion to the advantages to be attained. The German Government was here distinctly in advance of German public opinion. We have from time to time made comments on the manner in which on the spot the views of the Government were being carried out, but in the policy of the Government we were on the whole able to coincide. Unfortunately the same could not be said of the policy, or want of policy, that other European nations, and more notoriously France and Russia, were pursuing. A mere lust for territory, independent of the uses to which that territory could be profitably put, was there the predominant factor, but, though the German Government did in the main show itself conscious of the unprofitable nature of such a policy the German people at large have not risen to its comprehension, and have been urging on their own Government a course which, if carried to its natural conclusion, would entail methods of a very similar nature. In this conflict of opinion it has appeared to the majority of Englishmen that Germany has not been sufficiently earnest in her opposition to the advances of Russia. Both Germany and England have rightly stood shoulder to shoulder in pressing on China a removal of those antiquated obstacles to the extension of trade, which were destroying the very vitals of the empire, but injurious as is Chinese exclusiveness, that of Russia, conceived in a spirit of narrow-minded selfishness far transcending the other, is a matter of far more serious importance. England has, she complains, been left alone to act as a buffer against this new policy of exclusion; while Germany, quite ready to take advantage of the results, has persistently refused to take her share in the burden. It is in fact a repetition of the policy of the German states in the affair of the attempted conquest of Turkey fifty-five years ago. That now and then the people of England, left entirely without even sympathy in these efforts for the common good of all, should

ask themselves, *Cui bono?* is but natural, and certainly is no ground for complaint. We may in turn ask the German people, Is England the only one of the great Powers to whom the keeping open of the markets of the Far East is a thing of moment? We have unhesitatingly adopted in its fullness a policy that compels us to throw open to the world the benefits of such a course; and we do not desire to draw back from that policy. Neither do we parade that policy as a thing to entitle us to the unrestricted admiration of the world. We have accepted it with our eyes open, and because it seemed to be in the long-run the most advantageous for ourselves, and we have shown our belief in it by not making it, in the modern language of diplomacy, a thing of "reciprocity" to be set off against some other good thing to be conceded to us by others. Seeing, however, that in many cases others reap at least as great benefits as ourselves from this policy of ours, we feel justified in asking that our objects should at least not be misrepresented. Looking at the situation at the moment the present position of Europe is a thing of far greater immediate importance to Germany than ourselves. With a second NICHOLAS as her nominal head Russia has returned to that policy of universal grab that made her in the second quarter of the past century a menace to the peace of the world. Universal dominion is the idea as prominent in the reign of the second NICHOLAS as it was in that of his great-grandfather, a NICHOLAS like himself. It is true, humanity for humanity, that there have ever been forces at work preventing the accomplishment of such an aspiration—NICHOLAS, CÉSAR, ALEXANDER, JULIUS CÉSAR, and in more modern times, a GENGHIS KHAN, or a NAPOLEON, have all conceived such a dream, and mankind in each case has had to pay heavily for its dissipation. Nor has civilization herself escaped scot-free. In each instance the worst sufferers have been those who left to their neighbours the task of stemming the stream that they should themselves have taken measures to oppose. Russia herself implored aid against the advances of the Mongol hordes, selfishly refused to aid in the work, thinking her own frontiers were strong enough, but the forces of tragedy did what arms might have been unable to accomplish, and Russia paid the penalty in two centuries of misery. Germany once before owed it to the western Powers that she had not to engage in a mortal struggle against her eastern neighbour. It is hardly the time for her now to throw reflections on England, who has twice come to her aid when her very existence was at stake.

The German mail of the 16th ult. was delivered in London on the 18th inst.

Yesterday the U.S. monitor *Menadue* went out for practice, and the German gunboat *Tiger* arrived from Kobe.

Lau Man Chi, who at the Criminal Sessions on Monday was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery, was found dead in his cell yesterday morning.

The Empire Comedy Company opens at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night with a variety performance, the attractions of which may be gathered from the advertisement appearing in another column. So highly have the Mailla papers spoken of our visitors that a most excellent show is anticipated, and the first night promises to attract a large house.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that in the coming winter there will be 31 German warships in foreign waters—namely, 20 on the Chinese station, four on the East African, three in the Mediterranean, and two each on the West African and the South Seas stations. There is, and will be, no German warship on the East African station owing to so many vessels being called away to China.

In connection with the alleged violation by Siamese of the Indo-Chinese boundary, reported by our Tonkin correspondent, a Bangkok paper says:—A Siamese Mission has just been despatched to the French frontier. We are not aware, however, that it is in connection with the above reported incident. It includes, we hear, the Palat Krom of the Survey Department, and it is said that the survey of the Nan boundary is in contemplation.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Korean Government has decided to set up a model silk-reeling factory at Seoul, with a view to encouraging sericulture. Reeling machines have been purchased at Tokyo. In China also reforms are being introduced into the industry, and an order for 100 sets of reeling machines was recently received in Tokyo. The Siamese Government has also applied to the Japanese Government for experts in sericulture and has purchased a reeling machine.

The value of the eggs imported from China into Japan amounts yearly, it is said, to some 120,000 yen. Poultry-farmers in Japan, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, have now under consideration a proposal to address a petition to the two Houses of the Diet during the coming session to ask it to impose a heavy duty on eggs imported from China. The best way to stop the importation of eggs from China is to increase their production in Japan, but this, of course, would mean a reduction in price, which is not at all what the poultry-breeders want.

A branch of the French Banque de l'Indo-Chine will shortly be opened in Canton.

Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, had recently to undergo the amputation of a finger on account of the bite of a cobra from which he was extracting the venom. It was hoped that the serum studied by him in Cochin-China would prove efficacious, and this is presumed to have saved his life; but after some weeks amputation proved necessary.

The Duke of Berwick and Alba, who was a guest of Sir T. Lipton on board the yacht *Erin* during the international yacht races, died on the 15th ult. in New York. He was a lineal descendant of the natural son of James the Second, a distinguished soldier, who won the battle of Almansa. The late Duke was in his 32nd year. Curiously enough the Duke was still under the sentence of attainder imposed upon his ancestor by the government which turned out the Stuarts.

Herr and Madame Marquardt arrived here yesterday by the American mail. They will give a concert next Wednesday night at St. George's Hall, and the musical public may look forward to a treat, judging by reports from other parts of China and Japan. Our visitors cannot give more than one performance in this city as they are on a world's tour, and will go on to Manila from here. The particulars of the programme will be made known in the course of the next few days.

An Amsterdam telegram states that the Royal Packet Navigation Company has ordered from the Netherlands Company of Shipbuilding in that city a small steamer destined for the traffic on the East Coast of Sumatra, and to be delivered in the short period of five months. The dimensions of the steamer, which is fitted out for the carriage of passengers and goods, are:—Length, 124 ft.; width, 22 ft.; and depth, 9 ft. The engines will be constructed at the Netherlands Manufactory of Railway Materials, &c., of Amsterdam.

A book of *General Information for Intending Settlers in the Federated Malay States* has been issued by the Government there. The gist of the advice to intending settlers is "Stay away." The following schedule of wages for house servants, which is given in the book, is of interest:

House boy	...	£10 to £15 per month.
Cook	...	10 to 15 "
Water carrier	...	7 to 10 "
Gardener	...	8 to 10 "
Syle or groom (one for each horse kept)	...	6 to 12 "

Sir Thomas Lipton, during his visit to Chicago, was asked to give his opinion on why the Americans had beaten the English in so many lines of commerce and manufacturing. He replied: "The Americans make foreign trade by selling people what they want. Englishmen lose by forcing upon people things they want people to want. The Americans pay higher wages, but more than make up for it by using improved machinery. As a result they find a market in England for everything they manufacture, and easily undersell us at home."

With regard to the team of Australian cricketers which will visit England next summer, Mr. C. W. Alcock, secretary of the Surrey Club, to whom the task of making fixtures has been entrusted has received replies favourable to the undertaking from all first-class counties whose committees have met since the clubs have been communicated with. A programme for the colonials will be arranged at the meeting of county secretaries in December. Mr. J. McLaughlin, vice-president of the Melbourne Club, who is in England, has been in communication with the Melbourne cricket authorities on the matter.

Here are two specimens of the treatment of strangers (or supposed strangers) in foreign countries. Last month the Marquis de Somerby wrote to the Paris Press indignantly complaining that his mother, his wife, and himself were treated at Calais with cries of "A bas les Anglais!" hustled and stoned by a large crowd, and forced to seek safety in a shop. The other case is given in a telegram received in Madrid, stating that, according to advice from Rio Muni in West Africa, native cannibals have captured and eaten a corporal and six soldiers of the Spanish Marine Infantry. The West African savages seem more thorough in their methods than those of Calais.

A terrible accident is reported to have occurred on Lake Baikal. A correspondent writes to us from Irkutsk that on the 25th October, during a violent storm on the lake, three barges in tow of the s.s. *Yakov* broke the tow-line and were carried away by the sea; one of them was cast on shore without causing any loss of life to its occupants; while another was smashed into splinters against big rocks, and 170 labourers who were on board were all drowned. It is also reported that owing to a violent snowstorm on the Chinese Eastern Railway, a passenger-train was wrecked near Onon station, killing 23 passengers and wounding 14 more; 2 post office clerks in charge of the mail-carriage were also severely wounded.

The Russian *Official Gazette* of the 9th of November published a report from M. de Witte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made to the Tsar, to the effect that on the anniversary of His Majesty's coronation, namely, November 3rd, the Trans-Asian Railway had been opened for traffic, from the Trans-Baikal station to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The report also said that the prosecution of the enterprise had been attended with many difficulties but that these had been successfully overcome, and temporary traffic would be continued over the whole route from the date of its opening. The Port Arthur section of the road, however, was very roughly constructed, and it was anticipated that some two years would be required to get it into complete order.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 20th November, 10.10 a.m.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND MISSIONS.

The French Minister of Finance denies the contention of the Secretary of the China Committee that the Government has agreed to no indemnity shall be paid to missions for losses incurred in China. M. Waldeck Rousseau supports the former.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th November.

SOUTH AFRICA—CONCLUSION OF TREASON TRIALS.

The South African treason trials have been brought to a conclusion at Mafeking. Five death sentences have been pronounced, and twelve more Boer leaders have been banished from South Africa.

LONDON, 18th November.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

H.E. Lord Panncoft, British Ambassador to America, and the Hon. John Hay, United States Secretary of State, have signed the new Nicaraguan Canal treaty.

MARQUIS ITO IN FRANCE.

President Loubet has given a luncheon in honour of the visit of Marquis Ito.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Twenty-first Lanciers have been ordered to the Cape. Vast numbers of remounts will arrive in South Africa towards the end of December, each man being provided with a spare horse. In addition to these, pack animals, pompons and galloping Maxims figure largely in the reinforcements to be sent forward.

STRANGE DEATH AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HANDTENDER'S BODY FOUND IN A LAUNDRY TANK.

At six o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of Joseph Daniel Richards, the head barman in the Hongkong Hotel, was found in a laundry tank situated in the courtyard between the old and new parts of the building. Shortly before six o'clock a frightened coolie went to the room of Mr. Haines, the manager of the hotel, and told him what he had seen in the tank. Haines hurriedly followed the coolie to the place, and found the dead barman lying on his back, stretched out just as though he had carelessly laid down in the tank. A large pool of blood had gathered round his head. Mr. Haines at once telephoned to the Central Police Station the news of the occurrence, and a dead-body in charge of an European constable was sent down to the hotel, whence the body of the unfortunate man was removed to the mortuary. Dr. Bell examined it, and found a large wound three or four inches long across the back of the head, caused probably by striking against the edge of the tank. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

It is not exactly known how Richards came by his death. His room is forty feet above the tank, on the second floor of the east wing, and in front of it is a parapet three-and-a-half feet high. To get over this balcony he must have climbed on top and either fallen or jumped over. As he could only have reached the tank by a jump, the latter theory appears the likelier one. Mr. Haines left him at half-past eleven on Tuesday night attending to his duties in the bar, and he is supposed to have gone straight to bed when business finished for the night at twelve o'clock. When picked up yesterday morning he was only partly dressed and wore a pair of slippers, but no socks. The assumption therefore seems clear that he had just left his bed.

Richards was a Gwent (Hampshire) man, and was 31 years of age. He came to Hongkong from Shanghai, where he had been employed in the Customs Service as a lighthouse keeper, and was taken on as head barman by the Hongkong Hotel Company, a position he filled for almost a year. Last month he left his employment and took service with the Sanitary Board, but gave it up at the end of the month and returned to his place in the hotel. He was unmarried.

INTERPORT LAWN-TENNIS.

The Interport tennis match played yesterday on the Cricket Ground between H. B. B. Hancock of Hongkong and N. Ramsay of Shanghai, resulted in a win for the latter by 3 sets to 1. Ramsay won the first, second and fourth sets, by 5-1, 7-5, and 6-2; Hancock the third, by 6-2. Hancock played a very inferior game to his recent performances, whereas Ramsay shaped excellently. There was a large attendance of spectators, including H. E. the Governor.

FOOTBALL.

The following team of the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. *Redpole* this afternoon on the club ground at 4.30 p.m.—Goal: Jamieson; backs—Watts and Clark; halves—Dandley, Hanson and Beattie; forwards—Sanford, Rutherford, Graham, Russell and Cronch.

FILIPINO RUNS AMUCK.

STARS THREE CHINAMEN.

Some sensation was caused in the Hongkong Docks on Tuesday by an exciting incident which occurred on board the steamer *Eleana*, at present docked for repairs. One of the seamen on this vessel, a Filipino named Florentino Abad, met a Chinese boilermaker in one of the passages. Though narrow, there was room enough for both to pass, and the Chinaman was proceeding on his way when the

Filipino part out his hand and forced him back. The Chinaman resented this interference, and again essayed to pass, whereupon the Filipino became suddenly enraged, and picking up a chisel, the nearest weapon to his hand, stabbed the other in the head, inflicting a severe cut. The Chinaman turned and ran, closely followed by the now maddened sailor. He darted up the companion-way leading from between-decks, and down which a Chinese carpenter was coming. Seeing his original antagonist out of immediate reach, the Filipino turned upon the second man and stabbed him almost through the thigh of the left leg. The man dropped, and the Filipino rushed out deck, where he stabbed a third Chinaman in the back, between the shoulders. The entire body of native workmen on the steamer had by this time become thoroughly alarmed and their cries attracted the attention of Mr. Steel, a foreman carpenter in the Docks, who was at work on another vessel. He rushed on board the *Eleana* and seized the Filipino just as the latter was commencing an assault upon a fourth Chinaman with a hammer he had picked up in his flight. The man offered no resistance, and allowed himself to be made a prisoner. Mr. Steel then turned his attention to the Chinaman who had been stabbed through the leg, and who was bleeding freely. He applied a tourniquet and stopped the hemorrhage, thus preventing what might possibly have been serious results. The Filipino was given into the custody of Sergeant Gordon, who on his arrival had the injured man sent to the hospital. The Filipino was brought before the magistrate yesterday and remanded until 2.15 p.m. on Monday.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

PLAQUE AND DISINFECTION.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon yesterday for the purpose of considering the question of the general cleansing and disinfection of houses in the Colony during non-epidemic times of plague. Present—The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer), the Vice-President (Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. W. C. Johnston (Director of Public Works), Mr. Fung Wa Uahn, Mr. Lau Chin Pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary). Correspondence on the subject having been laid on the table.

The President said—It will be in the memory of the Board that in September last, bye-laws were passed by the Legislative Council conferring upon the Board the same power to cleanse and disinfect houses in non-epidemic times that it already possessed in epidemic times. In considering what measures should be taken to check the yearly recurrence of plague, it appeared to the Board, seeing that plague always disappears in the winter months, that it would be advisable to attempt some general cleansing of the whole City during this time. Undoubtedly the bacillus must be present in our midst, and the object of this cleansing and disinfection is to attack it in its lair and remove everything as far as possible which will conduce to its growth. We cannot expect even by these means to thoroughly rid the Colony of this pest, but it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power, and this must strike every well-meaning person as a step in the right direction. It is almost a superhuman task to attempt to cleanse the whole City; but the scheme has been most carefully drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, and, I may say, has met with the approval of the majority of the members of the Board. Our object is the welfare of the many, and through some must suffer temporary inconvenience, it is the earnest wish of the Board to undertake this work with the least possible discomfort to the inhabitants. As H.E. the Governor pointed out in laying the foundation stone of the new Tung Wah Hospital at Kennedytown on Monday, these measures are not an experiment, but are the result of experience gained elsewhere. We have had considerable difficulty in obtaining European officers who shall superintend this cleansing. The naval authorities, the military, and the police could not be asked, for various reasons, but we do not seem disposed to do so. It is possible, and we have obtained the sanction of the Government for the employment of suitable Europeans. Advertisements have been issued in the papers, and we hope in a few days to appoint the necessary men. Dr. Clark has already heard of two or three whom he thinks suitable. A sub-committee was appointed by the Board to consider this matter, and they have gone most carefully into the matter, and the Chairman of the Board has urged on the Chinese that the disinfection does not apply to destroy their idols, but it seems impossible to convince the Chinese of the utility of this measure. I have called you together to-day so that we may discuss this once again and settle finally our mode of procedure. Time is slipping by, and unless the work is set in hand at once it will not be accomplished before the next plague season is again upon us.

Mr. BREWIN—You say this cleansing and fumigation is the result of experience; where has that experience been obtained?

The President—The experience has been obtained almost wherever plague has previously existed—in Australia in Mauritius, in England, in Glasgow.

Mr. CHATHAM—I expected to hear Mr. Lau Chin Pak make some remarks, as he has been taking up an attitude rather in opposition to the other members of the Board with regard to this subject, but he does not seem disposed to do so. As you yourself have said, sir, it is obvious to everyone that some such measure as this must be adopted if we hope in any way to rid ourselves of plague, or to alleviate its attacks in this Colony. I hope very much that the remarks which fell from H.E. the Governor at the laying of the foundation stone of the Tung Wah Hospital on Monday will be widely read and pondered over by the Chinese. Another point everyone who does not seem disposed to do so, is to say that this is a thing that may not affect their trade from infected places; it does hamper the trade of this place very seriously to have an embargo placed upon it by every port its vessels touch at. That ought to appeal to all the Chinese who are interested in business.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Macao, 18th November.
THE EXTENSION OF MACAO.

It is matter for regret that the writer of the paragraph in the *Universal Gazette*, reproduced in our issue of the 1st inst., before endeavouring to belittle the Portuguese nation, when commenting upon the extension of Macao's boundaries, did not make certain of his facts before committing himself to public print. His statement, which is a very mischievous one, has therefore evoked the righteous indignation of your Portuguese contemporary, *O Porvir*, which publishes a travesty of the animal-versions on the Portuguese nation in its leader of the 9th instant. That the glamour of the ancient glory of Portugal yet surrounds its Far Eastern possession is a fact undoubted alike by impartial writers and its most ardent detractors. As the first European kingdom to have acquired a colony in the Orient by the skill and intrepidity of her world-famous navigators, Portugal can still hold up Macao before the present-day Powers and point with pride to her most cherished possession which she has tenaciously held through all the vicissitudes of her varied fortunes. The alleged desire to alienate Macao is, as argued by *O Porvir*, inconsistent with a sought-for enlargement of its territory. Her desire for a re-adjustment of its boundaries is no idle ambition for territorial aggrandisement. There are good reasons why a proper delimitation of its frontiers is of importance to the Colony, and not the least among these reasons, so far as the writer can judge, is the improvement and better control of the fiscal and economic conditions of the port. For, as has been previously stated in your columns, one can hardly conceive that for purposes of strategy in present-day political questions Macao will play any important part for its possessors.

Without any sea-borne trade of her own, Macao need not be called upon to fulfil the purpose of a naval base for Portugal. Indeed, such a necessity does not exist for her. However valuable as a half-way house it might be were it in the possession of a Power the bulk of whose trade interest centres in South China, it cannot be said to be so for Portugal.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, the cession of the district round about Macao should form a contributory factor towards the promotion of peace between the Western Powers, and likewise remove from the shoulders of the Vicerealty of the Two Kwangs the incubus for the suppression of piracy which it has been found too great a task to carry out effectually. With the agricultural district of Hengshan or such portion of it as may be advisable to cede to Macao as its hinterland, there should be created a buffer territory whereon the covetous eye of aggressive imperialism might not be allowed to rest. It should serve China's ends to create such a buffer region. By herself Portugal of to-day cannot, admittedly, be impartially considered as a factor either among the military or naval Powers of modern times. Nevertheless, there can be reckoned as her backer-up her ancient ally, upon whose interest more than that of any other nation should devolve the grateful task of maintaining and supporting the dignity of the sovereignty of the Portuguese colony so tragically established beyond historical doubt in 1549.

Regarding Macao's extension from an ally's point of view, its enlargement must redound to England's gain. With any other but a friendly power for its next-door neighbour, actively pressing its trade interests under the operation of a restrictive protective tariff, Hong-kong's trade would have to face a formidable competitor in times of peace, while in the event of hostilities it would remain in too close, and consequently dangerous proximity with its foe. It is matter of history that without Macao the early exponents of British commerce in China could never have found the resting place on their expulsion from Canton, nor such a convenient foothold or so favourable a point of vantage for the later settlement of that most flourishing colony of Hong-kong—the key of South China. So much for history. To revert to the question of the injustice to the Portuguese. The attribution to them of a desire to part with Macao for a money consideration, because of its impregnability, is as untrue as the statement that the Portuguese nation. It is not my purpose here to discuss the merits of the sources of Macao's revenue, but that its Budget furnishes no ground to justify the false allegation of the disposal of the Colony is proved beyond a doubt. The following figures of its revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1901-1902, abstracted from the Colonial Estimates published in the *Boletim Oficial* of the 16th inst. will amply demonstrate the force of the argument that, instead of being a burden to the mother country, Macao is able to assist the home exchequer with surplus money of its own raising.

The estimated revenue is ... 830,322.00
The estimated expenditure is ... 466,159.00
or a surplus of estimated revenue over expenditure of \$367,163.00 for the current year. Besides Macao, there are two other Colonies that are self-supporting; these are the Cape Verde Islands and St. Thomas and Principe. But the gratifying features about the Macao figures is that her surplus revenue is approximately as large as the balances of the other two colonies combined. Moreover, were it not for the constant drain made upon its Treasury, by the resourcelessness of Timor, due almost entirely to the neglect of her vast mineral and agricultural possibilities, Macao would now have been much the better off by hundreds of dollars, which might go a long way to improve the condition of the approach to its allied harbour. Herein is to be found the crucial

question of Macao's value to its possessors. Could the stolid indifference of the Portuguese Ministry be made to bend to the pressure of local public opinion and the oft-reiterated counsel of those best able to advise, not excepting its successive Governors, the trade of the port, in its relation to the West River especially, and following the abolition of all harbour dues, might reasonably have been increased could it have offered deeper anchorage and better "runway." Before concluding, the lie must be emphatically given to any statement that Macao is "in the market." As it has been shown, whatever it might have been in the past, it is no white elephant at the present time. And there is every indication that, taking the appreciable rise in the value of house property as a safe guide—a rise brought about by capital attracted hither from without—there may be a return of its ancient prosperity that should still be further promoted could the harbour improvement scheme be realized at an early date and the abolition of all manner of exorbitant taxes so inimical to the rudimentary principles of Free Trade be brought about.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 20th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CAPSULIN MURDER.

Kwok Tak Kung, Kwok Tat Ho, and Chan Yat were charged with having on 13th August, murdered one Lin Shap Ng.

They pleaded not guilty. The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Messrs. M. W. Slade and E. Sharpe, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

The following jury was empanelled—H. A. Burke, H. W. Fortescue, N. K. Davidson, P. Hardman, H. M. Michael, C. O. G. Herman, F. E. C. Gore.

The Acting Attorney-General in opening the case said that the first witness whom he should call was Cheung Chan Luk, a man who had taken some part in the affair and had turned King's evidence. That witness would tell the jury that he was a shipper living at Capsulin and that on the 11th of August about 9 o'clock in the morning the first prisoner Kwok Tak Kung invited him to take part in an attack upon a boat. This conversation took place in the first prisoner's house at Capsulin. The latter said that the boat, there are a few hundred or a thousand dollars on it. "Prisoner also said to the witness, 'Can you get some men?' meaning apparently men to help in the contemplated attack. Witness replied, 'No.' It appeared that while that conversation took place the second prisoner Kwok Tat Ho was also present. About an hour afterwards Kwok Tak Kung brought the third prisoner Chan Yat to the house. The first prisoner took place in the attack. The first prisoner took place in the attack. The first prisoner took place in the attack.

The bank balance of a number of recalcitrant burglars who are still in the field have been attached, in pursuance of the proclamation, made in Lord Kitchener's proclamation, cutting upon all Boers to disarm and surrender. The Cape Colony Campaign. The slow progress of the British campaign in Cape Colony, conducted by Lieutenant-General Sir John Denton French against the Boer raiders and their rebel supporters, is attributable to the fact that the Boers, who are said to number about 2,500 members, constantly scatter when hard-pressed, and re-unite elsewhere at a later date. The British operations, which are about 200 miles from the Cape town, are in the north-west (a distance of about 600 miles), and thence easterly (400 miles) to the Transkei—practically the whole of Cape Colony, except the coastal towns.

PROPOSED BRITISH BOYCOTT ON THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech dealing with the British operations in South Africa has been attacked, in substance, in the German press. The dock labourers at Rouen, in France, were convened a congress of European dockers for the purpose of adopting the Dutch proposal to boycott British shipping, and thus compel the termination of the war.

RAIDERS ATTACK BRITISH TRANSPORTS. It transpires that while the British transports *Suez* and *Kent* were recently lying in the Cape Colony, about 20 miles from Cape town, a number of Boer raiders tried to secure control of the narrow entrance to the harbour.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE TRANSPORTS managed to signal for assistance to the *gunboat Portridge*, which was cruising in the vicinity. Immediately the *Portridge* opened fire, shelling the raiders, they dispersed inland.

COMPENSATION FOR DEPORTED. The Imperial Government has, by a special act of grace, allotted £69,550 as compensation for all foreign-born, except Dutch and French, who were deported from South Africa. Of the total amount allotted, £230,000 goes to Germany.

BOTH'S HAT CAPTURED. A British force led by Colonel Remington, of Remington's Guides, has captured a Boer, in command of General Louis Botha's laager, in the eastern Transvaal. The Boer leader only escaped a few hundred yards in advance of the British. He abandoned his hat, revolver, and papers in his flight. Ten of Botha's followers were captured. The remainder of the 2,000 or 3,000 Boers who have recently threatened to attack Natal have scattered among the hills of the eastern Transvaal.

GENERAL NEWS. THE ROYAL TOUR—FRENCH CANADIANS. The French Canadians are irritated at the Duke of Cornwall and York addressing them in English at the opening of the Exhibition.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE COLONIAL EXHIBITS. The Exhibition of the colonial exhibits from the various colonies will be open from March 1st to June 1st, and will be held in the Royal Exchange, London.

THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION. The great Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo has closed. The accounts show a deficit of \$4,000,000 (£800,000), chiefly due to the assassination of President McKinley.

THE LIBERTY PARTY. The London Liberty Federation has been formed. It consists of delegates from the Metropolitan Liberal Association. One of the first acts of the new Federation was to pass a vote of confidence in the Opposition leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

THE STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES. Great impatience is being manifested throughout the United States at the lingering character of the negotiations in the Philippine Islands. The commissions of opinion in America is that 20,000 reinforcements are required in the Philippines. General Chaffee

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LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Y. Kohnan at 7.30 p.m. on the 16th inst., and left again at 6 a.m., on the 20th inst., for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 21st inst.

The H.A.L. steamer *Sethia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst., and may be expected here on or about to-morrow. The ship of the N.P. steamer *Victoria* arrived in New York on the 17th inst.

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SINGING, PIANO, MANDO LINE, BANJO, &c. SIGNOR CATTANEO. has RESUMED TUITION. TERMS ... \$10 per Month. (Two Lessons per Week). Care of ROBINSON PIANO CO. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [2683-1]

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"FIRE INSURANCE." London, 26th October. Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the American millionaire banker, has given £90,000 towards the cost of lighting St. Paul's Cathedral by electricity.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BULLER. London, 27th October. A Cabinet Minister in the person of Mr. W. H. Long, President of the House of Commons, has taken the case for the Government in connection with the dismissal of General Sir Buller. Buller at a meeting which was held yesterday in Liverpool. Mr. Long declared that General Buller was appointed to the command of the First Army Corps at Aldershot on grounds of both ability and justice. His dismissal was due to the speech which he delivered on the 10th inst., after luncheon with the Queen's Westminister Volunteers. His utterances upon that occasion were subversive of discipline, and the members of the Cabinet were unanimous in the support which they accorded to the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, who, after giving every consideration to the circumstances, and the explanations offered, recommended that General Buller be relieved of his command. Every consideration, even affection, had been shown in favour of General Buller's retention in the command. Concluding his statement, Mr. Long declared that "a man possessing the qualities of a general in a greater degree than General Buller probably never wore the King's uniform, but a greater mistake than his no soldier had ever made."

The pro-Buller party have raised the cry that the financiers support Lord Roberts for saving the Rand, and hate General Buller for about doing the mines to their fate. At a public meeting of the citizens of Exeter in Devonshire, called by the Mayor to express confidence in the General Buller, Mr. George Lambert, the Radical member for South Molton, was among the speakers.

Many of General Buller's prominent personal friends deprecate the agitation which has arisen in connection with his case in different parts of the country.

GERMANY AND MANCHURIA. London, 28th October. The attitude of Germany with regard to the proposed new Manchuria Convention is one of absolute neutrality.

"ALLIES" IN CHINA. London, 28th October. *Le Matin* (Paris) has published copies of certain letters which passed between General Voyron, lately commanding the French forces in China, and the German leader, Marshal von Waldersee, indicating the existence of dangerous relations. The danger apparently arose in connection with Marshal von Waldersee's efforts to obtain a controlling influence. General Voyron clearly evaded the utmost endeavours of the German leader.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA. London, 28th October. The Ottawa correspondent of the *Times* reports that recent utterances of members of the Canadian Ministry imply that it would be better for Canada to make certain overtures to Australia in connection with tariff questions. They suggest that the Australia Commonwealth be asked to conclude tariff arrangements with Canada based on a system of mutual preferences.

FRENCH AFFAIRS. London, 28th October. Unusual activity is being displayed at the great French naval depot at Toulon. It is said to be in connection with the dispute with Turkey—France meditating a naval demonstration.

The Socialist French miners are surrounding the arms which they recently purchased. The latest indications are that the strike which it was thought would take place on 1st November has utterly collapsed.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CLOUD. London, 28th October. London, Monday Afternoon.—Active warfare preparations are being made by Chile, where the army is being rapidly mobilised. The Argentine Republic is coaling, and provisioning her fleet.

[The *Daily Mail* reported that Chile had occupied the territory in the Cordilleras in dispute between herself and Argentina, without waiting for the arbitration award to be made by Great Britain. The Argentine Government, asked for an explanation of the Chilean act, the two Republics named were on the point of going to war over the same question about three years ago.]

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF RATS. London, 28th October. The Lisbon municipal doctors have successfully exterminated rats by inoculating some of them with bacilli.

THE GUIANA BOUNDARY. London, 28th October. The Swedish Expedition to the Antarctic, commanded by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, will chiefly conduct operations in the Weddell quadrant of the Antarctic circle. The party, under King Oscarland, and not as previously reported in the South Falklands.

28th October. Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, who has taken an active part in preparing the British Antarctic expedition now on route between Capetown and Lyttelton, admits that the exploring ship, the *Discovery*, is a poor sailer, and leaked during her outward voyage to Capetown. Sir Clement, who also stated that the coal consumption of the *Discovery* is excessive, apprehension of the public to subsidise £10,000 to complete the equipment of a tender which will enable the British explorers to remain longer with safety in the Antarctic region.

TRANSATLANTIC TRADE. London, 29th October. A company has been formed in the United States with a capital of \$1,000,000, dollars (£200,000) for the construction of a line of steamers provided with oil-fired engines, built on the turbine principle. The intention is to run a "siney-hour" bi-weekly service across the Atlantic from Narragansett Bay (Rhode Island) to Casablanca-Berhaven, in the south of Ireland.

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THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BEAT COMPANY, LTD. The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the first annual general meeting to be held at the Company's Office, No. 20, Des Voeux Road, at noon, on Monday, the 25th November.

ACCOUNTS. The net profit after paying all working expenses is \$8,844.88, and the balance remaining at profit and loss account after deducting interim dividend and consulting committee's fee \$3,120.00 paid on 24th April, 1901, is \$5,724.88, which together with interest received and carry forward gives a total of \$5,807.38 which with the appropriate shareholdings, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Consulting committee and auditor's fee ... \$ 475.00
Final dividend of 8 per cent. making 12 per cent. for the year ... 3,510.00
Writ of Goodwill ... 1,500.00
Furniture ... 70.00
Vandalia Pipe and Staging ... 83.48
Carry forward to next account ... 259.08

Total ... \$5,367.57

BOATS. The new steam water-beat built by Messrs. Bailey & Murphy for the company was delivered in the month of August and is giving every satisfaction.

In view of the law value at which the boats, taken over from Mr. J. W. Kew, stand in the company's books, the Consulting Committee has not considered it necessary to write off anything this year.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE. Messrs. Liao Tze San and Chao Sui Ki retire from the committee but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS. The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts who offers himself for re-election.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ARRIVED PER S.S. "ROBERTA Maku" after FIVE WEEKS successful Season in Manila

THE EMPIRE COMEDY CO.

OPENING NIGHT
FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The Management beg to state that this is a clean and refined Entertainment given by the best Australian Artists selected from the largest Theatre and Variety Halls there, and nothing at all approaching vulgarity is allowed on the Stage.
Our Magnificent First Part briding with Gems of Song and Dance,
Our Beautiful Ballets,
Our Excellent Quartette,
Our Latest American Cake Walks and Ecstasies Ditties,
Our Talented Musical Duo,
Our Scrambling Farces and Sketches.
All go to make this the Strongest and Best Organisation ever brought to the East.

ARTISTES.

12 YOUNG & TALENTED LADIES. 12

READ THEIR NAMES:
Miss EMILIE SMITH, Vocal Specialist
" JULIA CLEVELAND, Soprano
" MAUD ALBERT, Mezzo Soprano
" JESSIE THORNE, Series Comedies
" FLORENCE ADELAIDE, Musical Artists
" LUTHER HARMON, Solo Tenor
" AMY BAILY, Solo Tenor
" RUTH D. VIE, Dancers
" DORIS TINSLEY, Dancers
" FLORENCE BILLY, Dancers
" OLYMPIA, Queen of Clubs
" MARGARET JENNINGS, Harmonica
" H. HUGHES, Tenor
" H. HUGHES, Bass
" J. HUGHES, Contraltos
" GUS GREGORY, Comedians and
" WAITER HOKLEY, Acrobats
" FRED WYLLIE, Acrobats
" E. H. BANYARD, Interlocutor and
" L. H. DRAKEFORD, Musical Director

FULL ORCHESTRA.

Doors Open at 9 P.M.
Curtain Rises at 9.30.

PRICES AS USUAL... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Members of H.M.'s Service or the American Service in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Box Plan at THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2969]

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

ONE GRAND CONCERT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1901.
at 9.15 P.M.

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT,
VIOLINIST.

MADAME BREITSCHUCK-
MARQUARDT,
THE CELEBRATED HARPIST.

PRICES ... \$3 and \$2.

Seats may be booked at THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2971]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at the Residence of the late MRS. B. A. EBERHART, Erance, Bungalow, Praya, Kowloon, near the Observatory,
SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTS, IN POTS, GARDEN SEATS and TOOLS.
2 MOWING MACHINES;
1 JINRIKSHA, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2967]

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the PRECEPTORY HALL, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 9.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [2968]

NOTICE.

ANY OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the E. A. O. LODGE, Hongkong, should be sent to QUARTERMASTER SEAN SMITH, E.A., on or before the 15th December, 1901.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [2954]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is prepared to supply the shipping in Hongkong with PURE and FILTERED WATER both for dock and sellers.
Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager,
20, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1900.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. R. ABESSER has CRANED from this date to SIGN the FIRM. LUTGENS, EINSMANN & CO. Hongkong, 15th October, 1901.

Mr. LEOPOLD LAMBOTTE has CRANED to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION since the 20th March, 1901. LUTGENS, EINSMANN & CO. Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [2956]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed SOLE AGENT of Messrs. O'NEILL, WARNEFORD & CO., in this Colony, South China and Manila.
T. EDWARDS.
Dated the 18th day of November, 1901. [2944]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP AT WILL hitherto subsisting between FRANK WAPSHARE, WATTS, THOMAS EDWARDS, and NG CHIT MI has been and is DISSOLVED as on and from the 14th day of November, 1901.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1901.
THOMAS EDWARDS.
NG CHIT MI.

IN Reference to the above advertisement, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned THOMAS EDWARDS and NG CHIT MI have entered into PARTNERSHIP and will carry on Business as and from the 14th day of November, 1901, under the Style or Firm of EDWARDS & CO. Dated this 15th day of November, 1901.
THOMAS EDWARDS.
NG CHIT MI.

AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 21st NOVEMBER, 1901, at NOON, at 20, Des Vaux Road,
9 Cases SHERRY, 5 Cases RU, 5 Cases WHISKY, 5 Cases HOCKS, 5 Cases ASSORTED LIQUEURS;
Also
12 IRON BEDSTEADS and a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TERMS:—As usual.
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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 21st NOVEMBER, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 36, MORRISON HILL ROAD, WANCHAI, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
(Full particulars in Catalogue.)
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 20th November.
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2914]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CURIOS! CURIOS!! CURIOS!!!
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 23rd NOVEMBER INSTANT, at 11 A.M., within the Rooms on the Second Floor above their SALES ROOMS, No. 20, Des Vaux Road,
A CHOICE COLLECTION of JAPANESE WORKS OF ART
Comprising:
IVORY CARVINGS, OLD IVORY and WOOD NETSUKES, GOLD LACQUERS, OLD and NEW BRONZES, HANDSOME INLAID PANELS and SCREENS, SILVER and COPPER CLOISONNE WARES, ANCIENT and MODERN SATSUMA and IMARI CERAMICS including a FAMOUS OLD DAIMIO'S BUREAU with CREST, a CARVED PANEL and an INLAID SCREEN of WONDERFUL WORKMANSHIP, &c., &c., &c.
Open for Inspection in the Rooms above-mentioned from to-day.
Catalogues will be issued on THURSDAY, the 21st instant.
The sale of this collection offers an opportunity to secure specimens of Japanese Art becoming rarer every day.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [2934]

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20, Des Vaux Road, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th of September, 1901.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th November, both days inclusive.
J. W. KEW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1901. [2911]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS.

KANG ON.
Contractor, 30, D'Almeida Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aerated
Waters, Dealers in Photographic
Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories.
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hong
Kong.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG.
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1853. Views,
Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c.; Lee House Street.

MEE CHEUNG.
Lee House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc. Develop-
ment Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs, No. 8a, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors, Shipchangers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants.
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandler,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchangers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.
41 and 43, Des Voeux Road. Shipchangers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents,
and General Storekeepers. Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Gray-
hound Brand") and Blundell
Spence & Co.'s Commission.

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.
Navy Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Carriage Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURTON, "Los Filipinos."
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars, 25
Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

CARBOLEUM-AVENARIUS.
USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus,
Rot, and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
A.I., A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Codes
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 23 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 350 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.
The COMPANY has a POWERFUL SAL-
VAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT
NOTICE.

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOEY.

A PATRICIAN HOME OF SPORT.

It is announced that the annual Rugby foot-
ball match between the Universities of Oxford
and Cambridge will be played during December
at the Queen's Club, West Kensington. This
enclosure is often mentioned in the newspapers,
but I doubt if the majority of my readers have
any conception what a handsome ground this is,
and what a palatial club has raised its head
within a couple of miles of Hyde Park corner.
When the Prince's Rackets and Tennis Club
was handed over to the builders for the site of
the present Cadogan Square and Leinster
Gardens, another athletic club for sportsmen
became an essential in the Metropolis. In-
deed the case was urgent, for an angry crowd
had wrecked the Lillie Bridge arena where the
contests between Oxford and Cambridge were
decided from 1869 to 1887, and Lillie
Bridge was moreover required by a railway
company for sidings. Hence a company was
formed, and the directors were so fortunate
to secure the freehold of what was known as
the Queen's Field at Kensington. The late Earl
of Warwick became the president, and by a
division of Queen Victoria this new venture
was called the Queen's Club. Indeed the most
noble sovereign was good enough to adorn the
premises with a portrait of herself, and the suc-
cess and the standing of the concern were assured
when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge
entered into an undertaking to play their great
football matches and to hold their annual
athletic sports at this rendezvous. I have never
seen any exact measurement of the club's prop-
erty, but I estimate that there are about 15
acres, and this space cannot have cost less than
£100,000. Oxford and Cambridge also play
their annual matches at Rackets and Tennis courts
at the Queen's, and in addition the great rackets
championships are decided there, as well as
the amateur championship of the old royal
game of tennis. All the covered courts cham-
pionships under the laws of lawn-tennis are
brought to issue on these premises, and perhaps
I need hardly remind my good friends that the
Corinthians use the football ground for their
matches in London, save when they are kind
enough to turn out at the Crystal Palace for
the Sheriff of London Charity Shield. The
members consist entirely of the rich and leisured
classes, an overwhelming proportion being
University men, officers of the united services,
and public school boys, as these good folk are
not called upon to pay the entrance fee of
£5. 5s. The annual subscription varies from
£1. 1s. for members abroad up to £5. 5s. for
gentlemen residing in London. Thus it will
be seen that the Queen's is quite the patrician
home of sport in the capital of the British
Empire, and has a much more universal ap-
preciation of our pastimes than Lord's, Ranelagh,
Hurlingham, or Sheen House, where specific
games only are practised.

THE ATHLETIC TRACK.

Just let us glance round the club. A fine
sweep of level grass, not less than nine acres in
extent, is surrounded by a running-track. In
order that this circular path might be one-third of
a mile in circumference, the executive bought
another plot of land. The path was actually
laid out according to the design and under
the superintendence of committees from the
Universities. The subsoil being light, and the
track well drained, with the surface admirably
kept, the path is certainly one of the fastest in
England. It may not be quite so fast as that
of the London Athletic Club at Stamford
Bridge, nor perhaps so sheltered, but some
capital times have been made upon the Queen's
Club oval. For instance, W. Fitzherbert,
Gilbert Jordan and C. J. B. Moneygenny ran
440 yards there in less than 50 seconds, while that
most unfortunate miler, the great Cantab the
Rev. W. E. Lutyens, covered his favourite dis-
tance in 4 mins. 19 4-5 seconds, and F. S. Horan,
who is now a chaplain of the fleet in the Medi-
terranean at Malta, three miles in 14 mins. 44
3-5 seconds. The Oxford and Cambridge sports
have been decided at Queen's since March, 1888,
while we must not forget that Yale faced the
Dark Blues here in 1894, and that Harvard and
Yale met Oxford and Cambridge in that most
sensational match of 1899, when the Rev. H. W.
Workman (now a curate down in Hampshire)
won the odd event and gave the Englishmen a
victory which has so recently been neutralised
at New York.

PALATIAL PREMISES.

Lawn-tennis was first played on the new
ground in May, 1887, but the gigantic club
buildings which overlook the award and the
track were not opened until the end of January
in the following year. The central pavilion
faces the east and has a large club-room running
its whole length in the front, and this of course
is substantially and handsomely furnished.
Attached to the central pavilion by covered
ways are the tennis courts on the north side
and the rackets courts on the south, while on
the west are the covered courts for lawn-tennis.
In addition to the twenty or thirty grass courts
out-of-doors. Nor must it be forgotten that
behind the rackets courts lies an asphalt rink,
3,000 square yards in extent, which, of course,
is used for "hinking," and is easily flooded in
winter for skating on ice. There are also such
conveniences as a cricket pitch, a billiard-room,
a fires court, and, if memory serves me right, a
squash-rackets court. I must say that I have
never seen a club in any part of the world which
can afford such a variety of exercise, and which
is so admirably fitted up even in baths and
dressing-rooms. The tennis courts are certainly
among the best to be found, and designed by
one architect, erected by one builder at the same
time with similar materials, the pair may truly
be regarded as twins. Tennis courts are not
notoriously unlike, that this is a great advantage
to members, and we have the authority of
the Badminton book on the game for the

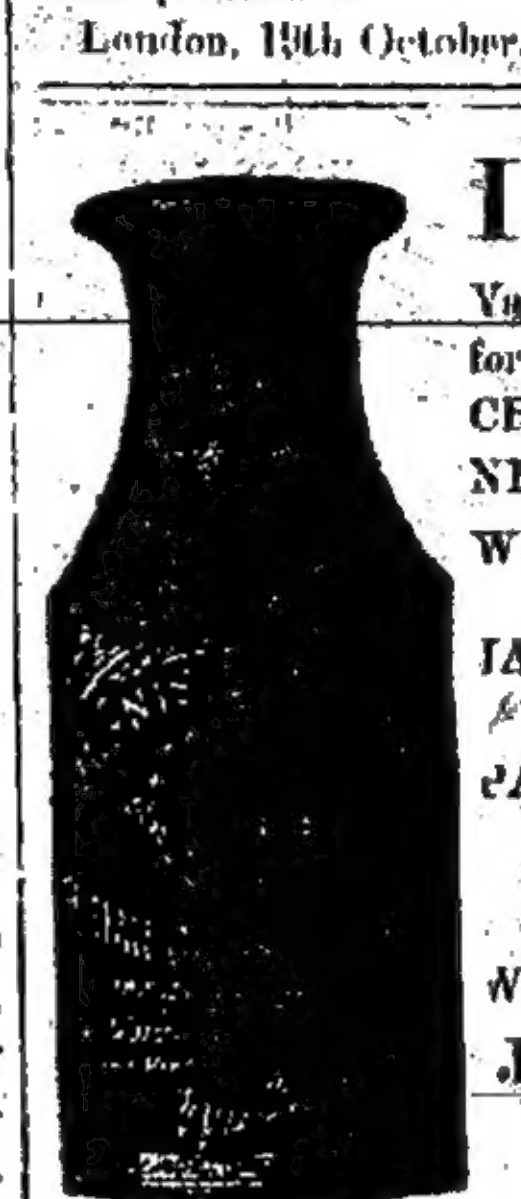
assertion that these courts, in common with
five others, "most nearly approach perfection
with regard to dimensions, light, and relative
pace of walls and floor." As I need hardly
point out, the latter is most important in any
walk game, for the way the ball comes off the
sides of the court and rises from the patent
cement floor are vital. The details of the east
court is a luxurious reading and smoking-room,
from which the game can be watched in comfort,
while when so desired it is convenient for a
pleasant table game. It was in this court that
the amateur championship was instituted in 1889,
and as the tide is open to entrants from all parts
of the world the winner can pride himself that
he has not won a barren or cheap honour. In
all probability rackets is the result of playing
five in a tennis court, and certainly it is a
grand game for the young and the active. The
courts at Queen's are fast and well lighted, with
an excellent gallery for the spectators in a great
match. The covered lawn-tennis courts in-
terested me immensely, for I have never played
that game under a roof. There is plenty of
height for lobbing if you are driven to that
extremity, while the floor is stained green and
the sides of the court are hung with baize cur-
tains in the place of wire netting, so that the
balls fall dead, and the baize forms a refreshing
background to the eyes. When the floor was
first laid it consisted of blocks of wood on felt,
but the felt did not prove a sufficiently firm
substratum, so that the floor was relaid with the
happiest results. The conditions for play are
excellent, and the championships decided in
April each year are decidedly well worth watch-
ing. It is by no means necessary to go to Sheen
House for bicycling, for the running track is a
good private course, and there are instructors
happy to teach both ladies and gentlemen.
From this it will be seen that the Queen's Club
is without an equal, and we need not wonder at
the universities making this rendezvous their
London headquarters.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

Ever Mr. Archibald MacLaren and his team
of cricketers are half-way towards Australia.
We are favoured with the announcement that
another band of colonial players are anxious
to visit this country next summer, under the
guidance of that astute old gentleman Major
Wardell, of Melbourne, who by birth is a Lancas-
hire man. The Secretary of the Surrey club,
Mr. C. W. Alcock, J. P., who originally came
from Sunderland, has been entrusted with the
task of approaching the counties for fixtures,
so that the programme can be arranged during
autumn week in December, when the secreta-
ries meet at Lord's for that purpose. Mr.
Alcock, in a letter, has already pointed out that
the King's coronation is sure to bring a large
number of Australians and Colonists to England,
and that a visit from the Cornstalks is certain
to prove popular with the "general com-
munity." This may be, but after all I think most
of us have long ago come to the conclusion that
the Australians' repair to England not because
the people want to see them, but because they
desire to make money. Since 1878 the Colonists
have sent ten teams "home," and I do not
think that a great deal can be said for the
combinations of 1886, 1888, 1890, and 1893.
Moreover, if the Australians cannot play any
brighter cricket than in 1899, I for one hope
they will stay at home. They were certainly a
very strong side, but the element of risk was
reduced to a minimum by their play, and
English lovers of sport do not want to see too
many men of the stamp of M. A. Noble. We
can admire Victor Trumper and Jack Worrall
because they are sportsmen, but most of the
others were run-getting machines on the safety
principle. Of course, since the Cornstalks
were last here they have lost some good men
and found others. Joseph Darling has gone
sheep-farming in Tasmania, and it is said
that Jones and Howell have practically retired
from class cricket. But against this we
must remember that L. O. S. Poldwin, the
Sydney medical student, who is such a good
bat, W. Armstrong, of Victoria, and R. A.
Duff, of New South Wales, are really fine
men. They have discovered new bowlers in
Saunders of Victoria; J. Travers, of South
Australia; and the aboriginal J. J. Marsh, of
Sydney. Of course, Marsh is the fast bowler
whose action was so doubtful that he was called
upon to bowl in splints, and whether his delivery
is fair I cannot say. If memory serves me
right, Saunders and Travis are both left-handed
with the ball. That the Colonists are anxious
as to their bowling this season may well be
believed when they have such a batting side to
face as that which MacLaren has taken out.
During their last campaign Hugh Trumble,
Montagu Noble, Ernest Jones, Bill Howell and
George Giffen proved comparatively ineffective,
and really the hope of the new Commonwealth
seems to centre in Saunders, Travis, and Marsh.
Clement Hill, Sidney Gregory, Victor Trumper,
Montagu Noble and Harry Graham batted
quite up to their best reputation, so that should
the Cornstalks come along next summer they
may be very difficult to dismiss with our bowling
which, according to Mr. MacLaren, is quite
inferior to that seen "down under."

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Cablegrams from America acquaint us with
the fact that John Flanagan has been hurling
the 16lb. toy called a hammer a matter of 170ft.
in, which we are told is a record. It may be.
I don't dispute it, but what I think is far more
wonderful is that the same stoutheaded Flanagan,
an Irish-American, has thrown the discus 124
feet. Many of my friends may be excused if
they do not understand what throwing the
discus means, and why the Americans have
taken up this form of amusement. Mr. James
E. Sullivan is the president of the Amateur
Athletic Union of America, and in a recent
magazine article he put the case of the discus
thus when writing of the last championship
meeting decided at the Buffalo Exhibition:
"The field events brought together the
athletic giants of America—Flanagan, Edger,
Sheridan, Dock, Henneman, De Witt, Gunn,
and Gill. In throwing the discus, the ancient
Greek game, a young man from Canada, Harry
L. Gill, threw the missile 118ft. 5in.; the effort
of Richard J. Sheridan, the second man,
measured 111ft. 9in.; John Flanagan was
third with 109ft. 4 1/2 in., and Henneman was
fourth with 106ft. 10in. These instances are
cited merely as an illustration to show the
superiority of the American athlete and his
ability to master any sport athletically,
no matter how intricate. Throwing the
discus was unknown in this country
until the return of Mr. Robert Garrett,
of Princeton, in 1896, from Athens, where he
competed with the famous Grecian discus-
throwers. To the surprise of all, he not only
won the championship then, but beat the
Grecian record, which had stood for centuries.
On his return to America he brought with him
the discus. It was immediately copied and
manufactured here, with the result that to-day
America has the greatest discus-throwers in the
world." This is all perfectly true, and is an
instance of what I have recently insisted upon
in this column, the adaptability, the thorough-
ness, and go-aheadness of the Americans.
Englishmen were at the Olympic games at
Athens, but no one brought the discus back
home. The discus, I may add for the un-
instructed, is lens-shaped, of hard wood, bound
by iron, with a brass centre, the whole weighing
nearly 4 1/2 lbs. It is gripped in the hand like a
wooden bowl and thrown from an 8ft. 4 1/2 in.
square. To pitch an unwieldy object of such a
weight over 41 yards is to my mind a greater
feat than throwing a cricket ball 150 yards,
although such a distance as this has yet to be
accomplished.



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P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1901.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1901.

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Captain Ammon, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY, the 15th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre, ex s.s. Guadiana, and Bordeaux, ex s.s. Ville de Cete and Ville de Bordeaux in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, the 18th inst., requesting it to be so landed.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BENLUCHE," FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1901.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANAGAWA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. TO-DAY, 18th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notices of same sent to this Office before the 23rd inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon, the 22nd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "DUKE OF FIFE," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO, HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Amara, British str., 1,566, Mattock, Nov. 14.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Anping Maru, Jap. str., 1,053, Atsumi, Nov. 16.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Athenian, British str., 2,424, Mowat, Nov. 14.

C. F. B. Co.

Brassey, British str., 2,316, Watt, Nov. 15.

Dodwell & Co., Limited

Chowat, German str., 1,115, Muller, Nov. 20.

Melchers & Co.

Dajin Maru, Japanese str., 900, Saito, Nov. 20.

M. B. Kaisha

Derapang, Ger. str., 1,057, Textor, Nov. 20.

Butterfield & Swire

Dr. Hans Jurg Kiser, Norw. str., 691, Larsen.

Nov. 18, A. R. Marty

Duke of Fife, British str., 3,547, Cox, Nov. 18.

Dodwell & Co., Limited

Elcano, American str., 510, Altonaga, Sept. 3.

Brandao & Co.

Emma, German str., 1,381, Samuelson, Nov. 19.

Jensen & Co.

Esmeralda, British str., 963, McGinty, Nov. 17.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Guthrie, British str., 2,500, McArthur, Nov. 17.

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Haiching, British str., 1,376, Davis, Nov. 18.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Haitan, French gun-vessel, 1,183, Roach, Nov. 19.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Hans Monell, German str., 1,649, Nelinger, Oct. 20.

E. A. Trading Co., Limited

Hinnang, British str., 1,336, Lake, Nov. 18.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, French str., 862, Pannier, Nov. 18.

A. E. Marty

Kaga Maru, Jap. str., 3,800, Ekstrand, Nov. 18.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Kanaga Maru, Jap. str., 2,368, Fraser, Nov. 19.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Kunagui, Jap. str., 2,076, Ballar, Nov. 19.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lal-Tock, Spanish str., 185, Fabbragat, Nov. 17.

A. B. Marty

Loongmoo, Ger. str., 1,244, Skuld, Nov. 15.

Stemson & Co.

Loongmoo, British str., 1,082, Weigall, Nov. 18.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Michael Jensen, Ger. str., 710, Jensen, Nov. 18.

Jensen & Co.

Mongkut, German str., 850, Gotsche, Nov. 15.

Butterfield & Swire

Piteau, German str., 1,267, Illing, Nov. 10.

Butterfield & Swire

Quarta, German str., 1,146, Johann

